

American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

Vol. I.—New Series.

BALTIMORE, MD. APRIL 29, 1840.

No. 49.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 will invariably be charged if not paid within six months. Any one forwarding \$10, shall receive 5 copies for one year. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications to be directed to the Editor or Publisher, and all letters, (post paid) to be addressed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

Agents and others who have received monies on account of the "American Farmer," for the present or back volumes, are requested to remit the same forthwith, in the most current notes they can conveniently obtain. Rates of exchange are more favorable now on the South and S. West. A prompt compliance is desired. Those subscribers who have not remitted for the present volume, will please do so for the same and next (\$5) before the 1st of June.

FROM THE POST MASTER GENERAL.—REMITTANCES BY MAIL.—"A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the Publisher of a Newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself." Note—Some subscribers may not be aware of the above regulation. It will be seen, that by requesting the Post Master where they reside to frank their letters containing subscription money, he will do so upon being satisfied that the letter contains nothing but what refers to the subscription.

Those indebted to the office of the AMERICAN FARMER for subscription, and those who wish to become subscribers, will please remit agreeably to the above regulation.

PRIZE ESSAYS—The 30th of this month is the time limited for the reception of essays for the prizes announced by the publisher of this journal. A number have been received.

A valuable communication from Wm. Carmichael, Esq. has been received, too late, however, for this week's No.

HENRY COLMAN—We draw three lines under this name, as we believe it is the printer's sign for large capitals! and because we would, in every way, do honor to an eminently useful man; and we know of no one whose labors of utility are more wide-spread, or likely to be more enduring than "THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE AGRICULTURAL SURVEY OF MASSACHUSETTS." There is originality, vigor of thought, and practical usefulness in his observations on the agricultural practices, and products, and capacities of his State, and his suggestions for the further development of its resources, that must strike every one, at whatever distance, who, by any chance, sees what he is doing. In speaking thus, at this time and in this place, there is nothing of that low vulgar meanness which prompts the sycophant to flatter power.

It was to Mr. Colman that the Agricultural community was indebted for the weekly sessions in Boston, noticed in our last—To him we are indebted for a report of the remarks of Mr. Webster and Professor Silliman, of Yale College, with notes by himself. We shall give some extracts in an early number of the Farmer.

One of the most valuable fruits of the modern spirit of agricultural improvement, is the idea of an *Agricultural Survey* of the States. We have dwelt upon this subject before, adverting to what had been done in Massachusetts.—Such a survey for Maryland would be of incalculable

benefit, as it would make known, at home and abroad, agricultural facilities and resources, especially in all the tide water counties, such as we verily believe are not excelled, if equalled, in any part of the Union, and which are yet, we venture to say, less known than are the capacities of any equal portion of this union. There is not a region of any country, equally blessed with the lights of science, and civilization, and free institutions, where the lands are so much below their intrinsic value, as on the tide waters of Maryland and Virginia. If we appear to lay down this problem with confidence, we will some day when we have more leisure, undertake, with equal confidence, to demonstrate its truth. But it can only be effectually done by an Agricultural Survey of each County, authorized and provided for, by the State.

LUCERNE—We have dwelt, almost to a degree of importunity, on the value of this grass for all who have even a single horse or cow.

Last year, Mr. T. J. was prevailed upon to have an acre sowed in Lucerne at his beautiful country seat, near Baltimore; and yesterday, the 18th, we had the satisfaction to see, in it, the best lot of grass we have seen this season. A large portion of it was 18 inches high, and we will venture to say that "old Bess," and his little fire-fly mare, and his nice Devons and other cows, will bless the day that this lot of Lucerne was provided for their benefit. He will have it cut at least four times a year for the next six or eight years, and get from this lot more green food of better quality, than from one sowing of ten acres of clover.

It was sowed late, and last summer the lucerne was apparently so overgrown with grass and weeds, that he gave it up as lost; but this spring the lucerne got the whip-hand of, and has distanced and demolished all its competitors. A more luxuriant lot of grass now ready for the scythe, is no where to be seen. On this food, of all things, young calves, when tethered on it, wax fat and kick—so that "there is no holding them"! Again, we say to every one, get you a lot, if it be but half an acre of lucerne.

ASHES FOR FRUIT TREES—A sprightly gentleman of more than "three score and ten," with an alert step and a quick eye for observation, told us last Sunday, (we hold it never a sin to pick up an item of information, or even an old nail if it comes in the way,) that he had known a man make, and preserve in a flourishing productive condition, an orchard of apple trees, on originally very poor ground, by every year sprinkling around each tree, to the circumference of the extent of its branches, half a bushel of ashes. We thought the hint worth preserving.—How many valuable ones are lost for want of being put on paper, and sent to the publisher of an agricultural journal—the American Farmer, for example. No man should hide his lights under a bushel. He who can benefit his fellow-man in this way, and fails to do it, is, to a certain degree, criminal—Are we not as responsible for the sins of omission as of commission? The churl who would withhold useful information from the farming

community, must mind how he talks to us. Beware, "ye have a chiel among ye taking notes—and faith, he'll prent em too!"

We refer farmers and others to the advertisement of the Manager of *Chesnut Hill Farm*, near this city. From the known taste and skill in the selection of fine animals of the proprietor of the farm, we think we need not fear to recommend to those wishing stock of the description indicated, to examine his herd before making a selection.—There is on this farm a full blooded Durham bull, got by perhaps the finest bull Hare Powell ever owned, and another nearly full-blooded, by which, (the latter,) most of the calves are got, from prime milch cows of the country, and from the numerous stock of mixed bloods reared on the farm. The entire stock of cows, at the pail, is seldom less than 50, and the whole stock of cows, heifers and calves, is, at this time, about 100.

Those farmers who have not imbibed a holy horror at "book-farming," and who may wish to possess themselves of publications on the various subjects connected with agriculture, are referred to the advertisement of Messrs. Sinclair, jr. & Co. on another page.

ADDITION TO THE SALE OF IMPORTED CATTLE ON THE 5th May—We are requested to announce that the following described animal, the property of that well-known breeder, Samuel Canby, Esq., of Delaware, will be added to the sale:

"The improved thoroughbred Durham Short-horn bull KENT, was calved April 11, 1838, red and white, was got by Mr. C. H. Hall's Harleam Comet, dam Favourite, by Gardiner's Regent; g d Whiteface, by imp. Regent; g d by Comet, (imp. by J. D. Wolf, Esq.); g g d the imported cow Canada, by Sir Peter Teazle, &c.

Harleam Comet was got by the celebrated Wye Comet, out of the noted cow Silly, (bred by Mr. C. H. Hall,) got by the imp. bull Regent, out of the imp. cow Blanche.

Pedigree more in full at sale."

TIMES IN MISSOURI—Extract to the Editor—Dardenne ne—Property and business of every kind are completely flat. The price of wheat is down to 37½ cents; white corn is worth 50 cents; property will not now sell at any price. The wheat crop of the present season is unusually promising and very large, in this county particularly.

Books for subscriptions to the capital stock of the "American Beet Sugar Refining and Manufacturing Company," are advertised to be opened at the Union Bank of Maryland, in this city, on the 16th May.

COW'S UDDERS—If the Ladies of your household, when they go out to milking, will take with them a large sponge filled with cold water and wash the udder and teats clean before commencing operations, they will find the business more neatly executed, and will prevent swellings in the udder or sore teats. Where teats are sore, make a preparation of lard simmered in the root of the shrub called bitter-sweet, and apply the liniment to the teats two or three times a day. This is an excellent preparation.—*Maine Cultivator*.

PASSENGER AND MARKET STEAM BOATS.

Several years since, we called the attention of the farmers of Maryland, to the practicability of having small, plain, strong built, cheap steam boats to trend along our rivers and creeks, to collect and bring to market a thousand things which are now either lost or wasted, or, for the want of conveyance, not made or produced at all. What perhaps reminded us of it was, a small steam boat which the late elegantly hospitable Governor Ridgely, of Hampton, had built for his own use, to ply between Baltimore and Curtis' Creek, and which we are under the impression, cost about \$2500 only. We are glad to see, by accident, in the Centreville paper of the 10th inst. the "report of the committee appointed by the board of directors of the Agricultural Society No. 1, of Queen Ann's county, to inquire into the practicability of organising a company to run a passenger and market steam boat from Chester River to Baltimore." We don't exactly understand whether it is report No. 1, or report of the Board of Directors No. 1, or, as it reads, of the Agricultural Society No. 1. We would, if we had room, gladly give the whole report. We were not aware that the subject had been taken up; and now, being so far prosecuted with zeal and intelligence, we hope it will not end as such enterprises too often do—in talk!! A similar proposition might well be entertained by the inhabitants residing near a great number of the rivers tributary to the Chesapeake bay.—We are sure it might on *West, Rhode and South Rivers*, in A. A. county, all of which disembogue between Thomas' Point and the Three Sisters, about seven miles below the mouth of Severn. The object of the meeting at Chestertown was to report as to the practicability of organising a company in the county of Queen Ann's and Kent, Md. to ply a market steam boat between the city of Baltimore and Crumpton, on Chester River, touching at the intermediate points between the aforesaid places.

The attention of the committee was first directed to the cost of a Steam Boat to answer the purpose contemplated by the resolution. They applied for information on this subject to the Treasurer of the Steamboat Company of Smyrna, Del. viz: Mr. Stokely, who very politely made out for them the following statement—

The length of the Steamboat Kent, now running between Smyrna and Philadelphia is 120 feet on deck, 18 feet beam, 7 feet guard, draws about three feet water. Engine of the low pressure, whole cost when furnished about \$18,000.

Upon further inquiry the committee have been informed that the Steam Boat Kent, commenced her regular trips in month of last, that the business of the company has been gradually increasing, the freights of the boat, consisting of wheat, corn, rye, and oats, carried in bags, stock of various descriptions, and passengers, travelling from Delaware to Philadelphia, in preferring this route to Philadelphia to the old established land route via Wilmington. The boat makes three trips a week. The charge for passengers is \$1.75 and grain cents per bushel. A sufficient period of time has not elapsed since the company commenced operations to speak positively of profits, but sufficient is known, to justify the opinion that the stock will be very profitable.

The undersigned feel gratified to be able to state that the larger proportion of the capital stock invested in the Steamboat, is in the hands of the farmers of Delaware, the sum of \$7000 being owned by the citizens of Smyrna and only a small amount in Philadelphia.

Your committee are further of the opinion that the success of the project of plying a market Steamboat from Baltimore to Crumpton will mainly depend upon the farmers of Kent and Queen Ann's counties. If they are content to follow in the foot-steps of their forefathers, in pursuing the old "skinning system" of agriculture, and continue to confine their attention to the exclusive cultivation of wheat, corn, rye and oats, then the scheme may prove abortive—on the contrary, if they adopt the improved system of husbandry, which has been so successful in Pennsylvania. New York, &c. and be governed by the lights which science has shed upon this subject, not only in the improvement of the various kinds of stock, and further, if they continue no longer to neglect those small articles which

every farmer may raise by using ordinary care, but about which as a body the farmers of the Peninsula have heretofore been so remiss, then in that event your committee hesitate not to say that the capital considered necessary to commence operations will not only be productive in the way of dividend, but greater profits will accrue to these farmers by the facility thus afforded them to send safely and promptly, articles which now perish on their hands in the absence of a steady market.

The undersigned have been informed that the Steamboat Patuxent, is plying regularly between the city of Baltimore and the counties of Calvert and Prince George's. She is used by the farmers of those counties for the transportation of tobacco and grain—and they have good authority for saying that the stock is among the most profitable of the steamboat companies of the state.

The market steamboat plying between Salem, New Jersey, and Philadelphia, has long been established on that route, and offers great facilities to the farmers in the vicinity in the transportation of fruit, vegetables, &c. A large number of the peaches sent to the Philadelphia market, are sent thither by this boat.

Among the many advantages that will grow out of the establishment of a market steamboat to the farmers of Kent & Queen Ann's, is the facility that will thus be afforded them to send fatted stock to the city of Baltimore. That this is a desideratum none will deny. Thousands of dollars are annually lost to the farmers of those counties, by the sale of poor stock to the drovers. One of the reasons of these sacrifices, is, that we have not had the means of sending fatted stock to market, the distance around the head of the Bay being too great, to send them in that direction advantageously.—The undersigned would urge upon every farmer, no matter how small his means, to assist in the prosecution of this scheme, by taking stock. The shares are put down at the small sum of \$25, with a view to enlist every farmer in the counties of Kent and Queen Ann's in the enterprise. The larger the number of farmers interested, the greater the certainty of success. The undersigned have no doubt, when the subject is fully understood, that every farmer, no matter how small his means, will subscribe for as much stock as his pecuniary ability will justify him in doing.

The committee have made out the following estimate of the probable income and expenditure of the proposed steamboat company. They do not pretend to any very great accuracy, not having the proper data upon which to form correct estimates. The committee invite for those estimates the fullest and strictest scrutiny.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

Annual interest on \$20,000 capital stock at 6 per cent.	\$1200
Allow four per cent for wear and tear	800
Salary of captain, at \$75 per month, estimating the boat to run 10 months,	750
Do do for engineer	750
Six deck hands, at \$15 per month,	900
Captain's mate and fireman,	500
Three waiters at \$10 per month,	300
Wharfage in Baltimore,	100
500 cords of wood at \$2 per cord,	1000
Board of 12 hands at \$6 per month,	720

Am't estimated expenditure \$7020

ESTIMATED INCOME.

Amount of freight on grain, estimating the boat to make 80 forward trips, carrying each trip 250 bushels in bags, making in the aggregate 4000 bushels a year at 4 cts per bushel	\$1600
1900 passengers a year, estimating the boat to make 160 trips forwards and 80 backwards, averaging 12 passengers each trip at \$1.50	2880
Income of bar and table	720
Back freight may be safely assumed at	1000
Freight on stock, vegetables, and fruit,	1200
Transportation of mail,	

\$7400

In the preceding estimate of income the committee have not included the amount for carrying the mail. The committee are however, of the opinion that the route would be selected for transporting the western mail to the counties of Kent, Queen Ann's and Talbot. A steamboat would be able to carry the mail at a less expense than by land carriage, the mode by which we now receive it. In addition the counties above mentioned would be greatly benefited by the arrangement; we should receive our papers

and letters from Baltimore, &c. with greater expedition and also certainty.

In conclusion the committee would most respectfully urge the farmers of Kent and Queen Ann's counties, to unite their means and exertions, to prosecute vigorously the project of plying a market steamboat from Baltimore to Crumpton—as eminently calculated to give an impulse to the farming interests of those counties, as also to develop their latent resources, and give an additional value to land. It has been remarked, that nature had done everything for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and man comparatively little or nothing. It is a matter of surprise to the committee that while other sections of the Union, possessing fewer advantages, both as to soil and climate, than this peninsula, have engaged in enterprises, similar to that which your committee recommend, with immense advantages, the people of this Shore have remained inactive. It is important that they had bestirred themselves, and were realizing the advantages that nature with so lavish a hand has bestowed upon them.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

ENOCH GEORGE.

JOHN BROWN.

GEO. N. NEWNAM.

Since the above report was prepared satisfactory information has been obtained that grain carried in the Smyrna steamboat is preferred by the retail dealers in grain on account of its freshness, and will generally bring in Philadelphia, from 1 to 2 cts. in the bushel more than that carried by the shallops. It is also worthy of remark that land near Smyrna has risen in value since the establishment of the steamboat. A farm which formerly rented for from 75 to 100 dollars now rents for 300 dollars. One of the most respectable merchants in Smyrna, has declared that instead of the steamboat having been an injury to the merchants, that it has been and will continue to be a positive advantage to them.

We have extracted from the report, so much as is necessary to understand the circumstances of the particular case, and the nature of the enterprise to which it refers, under the impression that much that it contains as to the reasoning and facts, will apply to many other parts of our country.

Some years since, Doctor James Tongue, and the late Capt. Denny, were appointed to enquire into the cost of a boat to ply between Baltimore and West and Rhode Rivers, and the result was that a boat, fully adequate to the trade, could be built here for less than the sum named by the above committee; and we have not the least doubt that a boat, plainly and strongly built, and well suited to the object, would prove in a year or two, to be very valuable stock, yielding 20 per cent. on the investment.—We say in a year or two, because, with a little perseverance, these facilities are found to make business for themselves. It is the want of certain means of sending a great number of articles in a state of freshness to the market, which prevents their being produced. But a steam boat has the same effect as if you could take the city of Baltimore and place it within a few miles of the country which the boat is intended to serve. Even butter might be churned in the morning in the neighborhood of Rhode or West river, and be used at tea that afternoon in Baltimore—so as to all fruits and vegetables. The farmer would, in a very short time, without any diminution of his staple crops, send as many of the *quel que choses*, small matters "too tedious to enumerate"—as would pay for his groceries, his tailor's and his bootmaker's bills, leaving his main crops untouched.

It is uniformly found that where agricultural communities possess the facility of a steam boat, (much better than a rail road) they soon all get out of debt, and become a ready money, cash paying, thriving community. Let any man go and make his observations for a day or two, in Salem, and other towns in New Jersey, and he will be convinced of this fact. With a steam boat to ply twice a week from West and Rhode and South River, there would be an immediate appreciation of property there sufficient to pay for half dozen steam boats.

The following extract from the report of the Directors

of the Philadelphia and New York rail road line, will confirm what we have said as to the certain tendency of a steam boat to create commodities and business for itself. It is taken from a well written argument of some writer in the Sentinel.

Extract.—"From this statement it appears that there has been an annual increase of the nett profits of the companies of 20 per cent.

"From the derangement of the money affairs of the country, and the stagnation of business for several years past, it will be at least fair to judge of the future prospects of the companies by the past. Supposing then there should be no greater increase for the next seven years, the nett profit will be in seven years from this time, one million and forty-two thousand dollars, from which deducting the interest on the loans, viz:—one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, will leave the sum of eight hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars, or a dividend of upwards of 28 per cent. per annum.

"It would make this report too long to enter into all the particulars that might be stated, fully to illustrate the causes of such a constantly increasing business. The following may serve to give you some idea of it, and of the progressive value of the investment. Two years since, at the request of some market people, in New Jersey, a line called the Pea Line, with two cars, was occasionally started from Camden to New York, with no other view or expectation, than the accommodation of a very useful and respectable class of men. This line has steadily increased, until it has become profitable beyond all expectation. During the past year, it has been running daily, some times taking with it as many as sixteen cars, laden, at the appropriate season, with peas, peaches, potatoes, asparagus, cabbages, live stock, and upon one occasion, (as incredible as it may seem) thirty tons of green corn. This, connected with the gradual increase on the other lines, will enable you to judge what you may fairly expect in a few years hence; always bearing in mind, that the expenses do not increase in the same ratio with the receipts, because the same capital can do a large business, whilst the interest to be paid remains the same."

We have not time to pursue the subject now, but we will recur to it, with some particular illustrations hereafter. In the mean time we commend the subject most earnestly to the attention of the farmers whose produce passes into the Chesapeake bay, on its way to market, between the Three Sisters and Thomas' Point. Let them have a meeting at Owingsville or Butler's Tavern.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

If an undue proportion of our space has been of late taken up with the discussion of this subject, our apology must rest upon the fact, that the Convention to be held in Washington city next month, will have a most important duty to perform, and all the light that can be thrown upon the subject of their deliberations, cannot but be acceptable to those whose interests are to be represented on that occasion. In addition to which, a very large portion of the subscribers to the American Farmer in this State particularly, are residents of the Tobacco District, and of course require this attention at our hands to their peculiar business. With these views, we would again trespass on the indulgence of other readers, (and they may find instruction and advantage therefrom,) to place upon our pages the following extract from a letter of the able correspondent of the National Intelligencer, under date of Paris, March 21, detailing the views of the French statesmen upon the subject in hand:—

"*La Presse* is one of the ablest of the French journals; its color or shade is that of the party called *Legitimists* *vallies*—Legitimists rallied to the present charter and dynasty. I will translate for you parts of its article of the 19th instant:

"The United States ask an enlargement of the exchange of commodities; they would have tobacco, which abounds in many States, to form a larger proportion of the trade between the two countries. The minister of the Federal Government, at Paris, has even presented an official reclamation or claim on this head, intimating that, if it should not be admitted, the United States would not renew their

treaty with France. *These reclamations have not been minded in France at all*; the law for the continuance, purely and simply, of our Government tobacco monopoly has passed the Chamber of Deputies without debate; and that law destroys, for the United States, all hope of any modification of the system by which they pretend to be aggrieved. Consequently we must not be surprised at a revival of hostilities against us at Washington. They assert there a right of reprisals; and we are, at this juncture, seriously menaced with a disherison of the Lyons manufactories, for English gain, of the lucrative traffic which they have enjoyed with North America. This would be a very deplorable effect of our own prohibitory regime. The politicians and others who are delighted with the marvellous results of our legislation on tobacco, and its annual product of sixty millions of francs for the Treasury, have not, assuredly, contemplated the question under the other point of view, which, nevertheless, merits the full attention of the Government and the Chambers. We much apprehend that they will perceive this only when too late."

Touching the tobacco question, I have heretofore mentioned to you the report on it from the committee of the Chamber of Deputies, in which absolute victory is arrogated for the French Cabinet in the argument with American diplomacy.

There is no mutual indispensableness in the trade between France and the United States. We can do without the luxuries and gew-gaws which we take from her to so great an excess. She cannot dispense with our cotton and tobacco, whatever *Le Temps* may assert. She stands incalculably more in need of our products and consumption, than *vice versa*. So is it with Great Britain; and, I may add, with the continental Powers north of France. If the United States retained enough of primeval virtue, or could deem it expedient on the whole to enact and execute a non-importation of six or twelve months' duration, they would bring all the nations—France, Great Britain, the German League—to terms equitable, satisfactory, and, in the end, beneficial for all.

It is calculated, in the report of the committee, that two pounds of tobacco are, throughout the country, the usual maximum of quantity with which the amateurs provide themselves, at one time, for their own use—a quantity which serves most of them for two months, and the greatest consumers for one. Of the inferior qualities called of *cantine*, not more than two pounds can be transported lawfully from one to another of the tobacco zones into which France is divided, unless the carrier have passed through legal formalities deemed essential against the spirit and ingenuity of fraud. If you would know how the monopoly bill passed the Chamber, I will give you a short extract from the *Moniteur's* account of the proceedings:

"A member moved that the present system should be continued until the 1st of January, 1847, instead of the 1st of January, 1852. M. GLAIS-BIZOIN said: 'I beg the Chamber not to treat the present question lightly. It affects interests worthy of our solicitude. No one can deny that the tobacco tax—which is exalted because it is very productive—weighs chiefly upon the working classes. Violent denials—cries of *Allons donc! Allons donc!*—Yes, gentlemen, the impost falls chiefly on those who live by the labor of their hands. (Fresh clamors from the Chamber.) It is a permanent cause of misery to them. Do not suppose that you have answered me when you say that the use of tobacco is optional. It is not so, in this sense; that habit soon renders it a first necessary with the man deprived of all other gratifications. All of us are aware that the operative, before he buys the food requisite for the subsistence of his family, even the daily bread, deducts from his wages the cost of his quantum of tobacco. I am sensible that to endeavor to substitute for the monopoly which the Government asks, any other system, would be, considering the dispositions of the Chamber, a vain effort—I might say Quixotic, (noisy exclamations)—but I conjure the Chamber not to aggravate matters; not to go further than antecedent legislatures; not to grant the exorbitant term of renewal which the committee have allowed without having taken the time indispensable for a thorough examination of the different systems which might be offered. I second the amendment."

The amendment was at once rejected."

Flower Seeds.—Seeds of all the annual kinds of flowers should be sown as soon as possible

THE TOBACCO CONVENTION.

To the Editor of the Democratic Herald:

Gentlemen,—In company with many others, I attended the Convention of Tobacco Planters, which was held on the 9th instant, at the village of Upper Marlborough, in the county of Prince George's. I was much pleased with the spirit and temper displayed by that highly respectable collection of what in truth may be termed, the bone and sinew of the lower counties of the State of Maryland: This Convention was summoned together for the purpose of devising measures to advance the depressed price of our staple article. It is a fact that this great interest has received but little attention of the Government; and not until recently has any well digested effort been made to give it that importance in our commercial regulations with Foreign Nations, which the acknowledged importance of the subject would seem imperatively to have required. We have been, as a people, too deeply absorbed in President-making, and the local politics of this nicely balanced state, to give that attention to our own vital interests, which our duty to ourselves and posterity demanded at our hands. It is only under severe pressure that the Planters have been aroused to a true consideration of their situation. They have now commenced to reflect, to investigate and to resolve. Cheered on by the confidence which a free and unreserved interchange of views and opinions, and a determination to stand by each other, is certain to produce, they may march on at a rapid pace to the full consummation of their sanguine wishes. But they have much to encounter. The first great object they have to perform is to bring back the inspection of their Tobacco to their own counties. Any plan of arrangement which does not look to the final attainment of this great object, will in the end be vain and illusory and productive of little permanent good.

This great object may be effected. In the first place, the Planters should no longer place themselves at the mercy of their agents, by drawing drafts upon them in anticipation of the sales of their Tobacco. I would that I could impress the absolute importance of this self-restriction upon the mind of every Planter. A is a planter of moderate means; he owes B. five hundred dollars; he consigns to his agent, in Baltimore, his whole crop, say twenty hogsheads, and gives B. a draft at sixty or ninety days. B. takes this draft to the agent of A, gets it accepted upon the faith and credit of A's Tobacco, goes to the bank and gets it discounted, and puts the money in his pocket. This is a common every day transaction. But in what situation is A? Completely at the mercy of his agent, who will sell at any price to meet the draft. But this is not all. Every agent and speculator by some means or other knows whose Tobacco is thus pledged or hypothecated, and must be sold by a certain day. They of course bide their time, and pounce upon it as their lawful prey. Nothing has a more direct tendency to keep the price of Tobacco down, than this draft system, anticipating the sales of Tobacco. So general has the custom become of drafting through the banks at short periods, that it has in a great measure prevented the discount of much bona fide business and accommodation paper. Men complain that they are compelled to anticipate: so they always will be whilst they adhere to the practice. It works no real benefit; but only affords temporary relief. Let me advise all such to study economy—to know what their crop will bring, before they expend it. There is scarcely one Tobacco planter out of a hundred who could not retrench twenty per cent. of his domestic expenses, if he would only make up his mind to do so. Let every one, therefore, who pleads necessity, as the reason for the hypothecation of his staple, and the anticipation of its proceeds, begin to practice upon the cardinal virtues of our fore-fathers, self-denial and economy, and two years will prove to him that he is in a measure disenthralled: and that the proceeds of his crop will be at his own service, to be expended as suits his comfort and convenience. When it is known and well understood that necessity does not compel the sale of Tobacco, purchasers will soon begin to look out for it, and if they do not find it in those abominable receptacles, erected in the city of Baltimore, with the money of the Planters, they will look for it in the barns of the Planters themselves.

An immense deal of foreign merchandize is sold at the towns, villages and public places, in the Tobacco region of the United States. Tobacco is indisputably an article of export. Like cotton, it should be made to take the place of gold and silver in our commercial intercourse with foreign nations that trade with us. The Planters, there-

fore, ought to encourage those merchants who purchase Tobacco as a remittance, in lieu of gold and silver and bills of exchange, to obtain Foreign articles for home consumption. The mercantile community, is eagle-eyed. If the Planters will pursue this course firmly, and with union and determination, I have but little doubt that in a short time an immense capital, a real sound capital would be thrown into the Tobacco trade, which is now diverted (and in many instances perniciously) to very different objects. This course properly adhered to would produce a mutual dependence upon the Planter and Importing Merchant, alike beneficial to both. It would create a mutual reciprocity of interests, the only stable foundation upon which agriculture, and its handmaid commerce, can permanently rest and flourish. It would bring the Merchant and Planter into direct contact; they would then consult face to face (not through the intervention of agents.) A sense of mutual dependence would beget a feeling of mutual confidence. Merchants of capital in every part of the United States, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk, would soon see their own advantage in the certain pay and almost incalculable custom of the planting region. An honorable competition would prevail among them, and the Planter would enjoy a choice of markets almost at his very door.

The Planters, to ameliorate their own condition, must lay their shoulder to the wheel, before they call upon Hercules.—For the first time I believe since the organization of the Government, the Tobacco trade is made a subject of special negotiation with many foreign nations. Mr. Thomas F. Bowie with great clearness and precision in his admirable remarks upon the proposition of Mr. Causin, showed the flourishing state of our negotiations in regard to this great interest: but I agreed with him in his conclusion, that without legislation, negotiation of itself will not effect the desired objects. Legislation is necessary.—Congress is in duty bound to legislate. To oppose restriction to restriction, and to open our ports to those who will open their ports to us. It is the duty of Congress to say to Foreign Nations, if you wish the people of the United States to drink your wines, to wear your cloths, &c., you must take in return the productions of their industry. This will be asking nothing but what is right; to fail in this duty—will be submitting to wrong.

I have made these hasty remarks for the purpose of calling your attention to the proceedings and resolutions of the Planter's Convention, and to ask for them an early insertion in your journal, and also for the purpose of attracting the attention of able pens to be advocacy of the principles and policy therein embodied.

AN ANNE ARUNDEL PLANTER.

COTTON SEED AS MANURE.—From a number of the Southern Agriculturist, we copy the annexed account of the best mode of applying Cotton Seed as manure, by Jas. King, Sr. Esq.:

"I had, some years back, been convinced that the manner of applying the cotton-seed as a manure, was both wide, as to its economy in the application, and in its effect on the crop as to what it might produce by a different mode of using it, and from seven years experience, I have found I was right in my views on the subject. In commencing my change in its use, I applied it on the listing, which was more beneficial than the surface application on the bed; but I still was not satisfied, and my present mode is, to break up the alleys of the intended corn or cotton field, by running a shovel or bull-tongue plough through them, I then strew a peck of seed to the task-row furrow, and list over it; this mode I proved last year, by planting two acres side by side, and measuring the separate productions, I found the manured acre to yield something more than double than that which had no seed; my test was by corn, but have no doubt of its equal effect on the cotton crop; that is, by a peck of seed to the row, on one acre, and no manure to the other one. Cotton seed was scarce this season, but I have no doubt that if two pecks were used per acre, the yield would be a triple production on worn out land.

My further view on its uses is, that if it be so applied early in March, and a rough and coarse listing is its first course, and a half bed, or two furrows by the bar-shear plough on that, and it be settled into the listing by chopping it in with the hoe, that then by its chemical and mechanical effect on the list, and on the soil, it is superior to any process whatever that I have yet discovered. I think it ought to be a chief object with the planter to re-

tain as much vegetable matter as possible on old field lands, whatever be their soil; as in clays its effect is to open that which is too tenacious, and in attracting the radical of the plant by its intersices, and leading it to its further expansion; and in silicious earths, decayed vegetable is the foundation of any profitable production, and the chemical action of cotton-seed, in breaking down coarse vegetable fibre, by a rapid decay is, in effect, the desideratum for which I know not its equal; and if a sufficient cover of earth is given to prevent its shooting through the surfaces, no part of the benefit of the seed on the soil is lost, but the earth is so imbued by its vegetating stimulant or gaseous process, that it continues its effect to the perfecting of the crop, and carrying it through an excess of wet or drought, superior to any other manure.

N. B.—It ought to have been observed, that vegetable manure on calcareous soils, which by nature are too hot to bear any excess of dry season, are thereby, (if properly combined with the soil,) brought to a never ending state for profitable production in any common season."

Another correspondent in the same Journal, gives the following directions for the preparation and application of the seed as manure:

"Highly as cotton seed is prized in this country as a manure, I am of opinion that more than one half of the fertilizing properties of them is lost from the manner of their application and preparation. If they are rotted previous to putting them on the land, as is often the case, to destroy their germinating principles, much of their value escapes by evaporation, in the process; and if they are put on the land in a sound state, as is also common, they sprout, and thereby most of their substance is rendered of no value to the soil, or growing crop, and they are rendered still less valuable by most planters, by placing them on top of the hills of corn, as if it were for the sun and winds to steal what little substance they may have left. I prepare what seed I have for manure in the following manner, and I apply them to the land that I plant in corn, in the way that I have described for compost. At the end of my gin-house, where I put out my cotton seed, I have a stratum of pond mud placed, about one foot in thickness, on which I put a layer of cotton seed of equal thickness, and so on alternately, a layer of mud and a layer of cotton seed, till all of the seed intended for manure is thrown out, being mindful that the top layer is mud. By this process the germinating principle of the seed is soon destroyed, and no loss of its fertilizing property is sustained, for rise or sink it is caught and held by the mud, and with it carried to the field. Since I have pursued this course of management with my cotton seed, I have had much profit from them; but previous to which, whenever I applied them to the land in the common way, I found them of no value, except in favourable seasons."

COMPETITION IN THE CULTURE OF COTTON.—Our readers doubtless recollect, that not long since it was announced, that the British government had sent an agent to this country, for the purpose of enquiring into the mode of raising cotton practised in the South—the improvements in culture and machinery for ginning and preparing the staple for market. In the Natchez Free Trader, of the 6th, we notice a confirmation of this reported movement.—It seems that Capt. Bayles, of the English Infantry, in India, has recently visited Natchez, and made arrangements for engaging a corps of young gentlemen, practically acquainted with the cultivation of cotton in Mississippi, for the purpose of introducing the same upon the plains of India. There has long been an impression that India was second to no portion of the globe, in the capabilities of its soil for the production of cotton. The truth of that impression is now to be tested. Capt. Bayles, it seems, has enlisted the services of eight gentlemen from Adams and Jefferson counties, in Mississippi, and one from Louisiana, to go to Surat, on this grand crusade for cotton planting in India. These nine practical cotton planters, well acquainted with every item in the management and details of the cotton growing and ginning process, are to leave soon for New York, whence they will embark for India. They carry with them nine gin stands, and models of gin-house, running gear and press. They are engaged at a salary of twelve hundred pounds per annum, with all expenses paid, an additional annuity, in proportion to their success, promised them. It may be as well to remark, says the Free Trader, that cotton is now cultivated in Surat in the same awkward way that

it was in this country before the introduction of the cotton gin, and the immense improvements both in culture and seed. As native laborers in countless thousands can be obtained in India, at about two dollars per month, if the soil shall prove as productive as Mississippi lands, India will soon prove a formidable rival to our Southern States in the culture of what we so emphatically term our *specie* staple. To foster the improvement, the British government have made an appropriation of twelve thousand pounds, and evince a resolution that the enterprise shall not fail for the lack of funds and patronage.

WORK FOR MAY.

Like the preceding month, this is one in which each agriculturist should exert himself, as unless his energies be well directed he may find his hopes disappointed. Let him, therefore, take time by the forelock and put in every thing which should be committed to the earth as soon as possible, in order that his crops may be seasonably put in and time be allowed to devote that attention to them which may be required. With these remarks we will begin with what should be done

ON THE FARM.

Corn.—If you have not already done so, get in your corn as speedily as possible. You should recollect that the earlier it is planted the better chance it will have of being pushed forward to maturity, and of avoiding the blighting influence of the droughts of summer. In putting it in, however, let each and all recollect that the ground should be put in the best possible order, that there is nothing which more delights in a good and thoroughly pulverized soil than it, nor is there any thing that requires more luxurious feeding. It should, therefore, be the object of the farmer, as it is doubtless his interest, to give to his corn crop all the manure that he can possibly spare, and the more especially so, if his ground be not naturally *strong*, or should not be assisted with a well limed clover-ley.

Preparation of the Soil for Corn.—If the ground destined for the corn field be a clover-ley or grass-sward, it should be ploughed deeply and laid flat so as to promote the decomposition of the sod and prevent the grass from interfering with after culture.

Mode of applying Manure.—If the agriculturist has an eye to the permanent benefit of the land, he will of course spread his manure on broadcast, as that is the best way. But should it so happen that his manure is not sufficient to allow of broadcast manuring, then, of course, he will be compelled to manure in the hill, and with a judicious use of it he may make a good crop of corn, although the land will be but partially benefited by the manure thus applied.

Culture.—Upon this part of the subject a very few words will suffice. At all times the corn must be kept clean of weeds and grass. As soon as the corn comes up and can be seen across the field, pass the corn harrow over it, so as to loosen the earth and remove weeds, letting the hoemen follow to relieve any plants which may be covered up. When a few inches high let a furrow be taken from the corn and thrown back, and if necessary plough out the middles. As soon as this operation is done pass the cultivators through it so as to pulverize the earth. As often as the grass and weeds grow the corn must be worked. Should you follow this plan, and there be substance in the earth, you may look forward to a good crop, unless the seasons conspire against you, and even then it will be two-fold in quantity to what it would have been under a slovenly culture. As your corn comes up put a handful of ashes and plaster on each hill.

Quantity of Manure.—If broadcast twenty double horse cart loads. If in the hills five will answer.

Pumpkins.—Get in your pumpkins as early in the beginning of this month as possible, taking care to give each hill a good heaping shovel full of good manure.

Beets, Carrots, Parsnips.—If you have not done so

already, plant these three roots as early as possible. For yourself, if intended for the feed of stock, we would rely upon *sugar beet*. They will yield more to the acre, are equally well relished by the stock, are as nutritious, and withal much more easily tended. Without intending to enter into details as to the manner of culture, we will observe, manure your ground well, plough and pulverize your soil thoroughly, plant your beets in rows two feet apart, the plants in the rows one foot asunder, keep the ground loose and clear, and if the season is any thing like good, you may calculate on a thousand bushels to the acre.

Peas and Beans.—Get in your peas and beans early in this month.

Potatoes.—Any time after the middle of this month, you may put in your *crop* potatoes. In doing so, recollect, that like the London Alderman, they require heavy feeding. Indeed it is useless to attempt to make a large crop of potatoes without putting in a *liberal* allowance of rich manure, and the longer and fresher this may be so much the better. Like all other members of the root family, they require a loose and cleanly culture.

Millet.—Any time from the middle to the end of this month you may put in your millet; but we wish you to bear in mind that a *rich* soil is indispensably necessary to secure a good crop, and that it is also necessary that the ground should be thoroughly prepared.

Clover Fields.—If you have not already sown plaster, let us advise you by all means to sow one bushel on each acre. It will in the product of your hay return you a hundred fold.

Cellars.—Have all your cellars cleaned out and the walls and ceiling whitewashed. In doing so, besides adding to the appearance of your cellars, you will promote the comfort and health of your family. And in order to thoroughly sweeten the premises, in making your whitewash, let the lime be slaked in the cellar.

Barns, Stables, Hen houses, Fences, &c.—Let all the out-buildings and fences near your house, be thoroughly whitewashed. And in applying the brush to your out-houses recollect that the *inside* as well as the outside require cleansing.

Implements and Tools.—Have a thorough overhauling of all these, and have such as require it put in good order. You may rest assured that work can neither be done well nor in much quantity when the tools are out of order.

Melons of all kinds should now be put in whether for crop, or family use.

Cucumbers, Squashes, &c.—Every thing of this kind must be put in.

Sweet Potatoes.—Get in this root as early as possible, and recollect that it delights in a sandy soil made rich.

IN THE GARDEN.

Cabbages.—If you have not already got out your cabbage plants, lose no time in setting them out in a good plat of rich and well manured land. Prepare your beds and sow all the different varieties of fall cabbage seed.

Lettuce, Radishes, &c.—Seeds of this description should be put in at intervals of a week or two from each other, so as to secure a succession of crops.

Cimblins, Cucumbers, and Melons should be got in as early as possible.

Early Corn.—Plant your roasting ear corn, taking care to secure seed of the earliest variety.

Cauliflowers.—Sow seed of this plant for a late crop.

Peas.—Sow a bed of peas to succeed those which are now up: the marrow fats would probably be best now.

Lettuce.—Your plants should now be set out, and those more forward, which require it, may now be tied up to head.

Small Sallading.—Seeds of all kinds of small sallading should now be sown.

Asparagus.—Your asparagus beds should be kept clean and open.

Turnips.—Sow early turnips.

Peppers.—Early in this month sow your red pepper seed.

Okra and Nasturtium.—The seed of these must be sown in the beginning of this month.

Tomatoes and Egg Plants.—The seed of both these vegetables should be sown immediately to succeed the early ones.

Pot Herbs of all kinds should now be sown in good rich deep roomy borders.

Beans.—Get in your beans without delay.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Sow a succession of hardy annuals and biennials; and thin, and transplant some of those sown in March. See that all the tender annuals in frames are duly potted. Such as are intended to be placed in the open borders may be put out about the end of the month. Auriculas and all other stage and bed flowers now require particular attention in shading, propping, and defending from insects. When auriculas have done flowering, they may be shifted, except those intended to ripen seed, which should be set under a south wall, and be well supplied with water till the seed is ripe. Seeds of carnations may be shaken from the pods, and sown in pans or pots of light soil and very slightly covered with earth. The best suckers from old stools of Chinese chrysanthemums may be separated and potted for next year. Dahlia cuttings in frames must be gradually inured to the air preparatory to their being planted out at the end of the month. New beds of violets may be planted with runners from the old plants; a little bed of ranunculus may now be planted to flower in August. Rose trees may now be pruned back to cause a later bloom. Cuttings or slips of campanula pyramidalis may now be taken off. Pansies may be increased by cuttings, kept shaded till they make roots. Propagate by cuttings, heaths and all other similar sort of greenhouse plants. Camellias should now be kept in the hottest part of the house. Many of the greenhouse plants may be shifted preparatory to their being set out in the open air about the end of the month. Have a good supply of balsams, cockscombs, &c., to fill the stage of the greenhouse during summer.

Dahlias.—Get your ground ready forthwith to plant out your Dahlia roots. As this is a rank and succulent plant it requires good ground and a liberal allowance of manure. They should be planted sufficiently deep in holes to bury the neck of the bulb about one inch under the ground. A light soil suits them best; but it must be *rich*. Well rotted manure is to be preferred.

ASPARAGUS.—A delicious, wholesome, perennial esculent plant, of the most hardy species. The young plants are cut in the spring beneath the surface and prepared by boiling. Sow the seeds in spring in a rich soil an inch deep in rows eighteen inches asunder: keep the ground well cultivated and in two or three years they will be fit to transplant. In its native state it is a low dwarfish plant, but to raise it in perfection and of large size, the ground must be made exceedingly rich, to the depth of fifteen inches. In such a prepared soil, the plants may be set fourteen inches asunder. In autumn, spread over the surface a coat of manure which must be dug in with a fork very early in the spring.

OKRA.—Sown in the beginning of May—used as an ingredient in soups, and a beautiful ornamental plant. It is cultivated extensively in the West Indies. Its ripe seeds burned and used like coffee, can scarcely be distinguished therefrom. It should be planted an inch deep, and hoed two or three times like peas.—*Breck's Catalog.*

GRAFTING WAX.—A very good wax for grafting is prepared as follows: Take two parts of rosin, one of beeswax and one of tallow. This may be applied to the scion when set in the stock, whilst warm and in a liquid state. It will soon cool and become hard. In grafting very young trees, a strip of cotton cloth dipped in this preparation, can be applied as a bandage around the joint. But if you wish it in the shape of hard wax, take the ingredients when melted together and turn them into cold water; then work the mass as you would shoemakers wax.—*Maine Cultivator.*

A PLASTER FOR DISEASED OR INJURED FRUIT TREES.—The following preparation is recommended by Mr. Forsyth for wounds or decayed places in fruit trees. Take 1 quart of fresh cow dung; 1 pint of lime from old buildings (lime that has been slaked a month before it is used, or chalk will answer;) 1 pint of sawdust; one 16th part of a quart of sand. The sawdust and sand should be finely sifted. The whole should be thoroughly mixed, and of the consistency of mortar.

Before using this plaster the diseased place in the tree should be cut smoothly with a knife or chisel, till you come to the sound wood. This is very necessary for the healing of the tree. The plaster should not be put on more than 1-8 of an inch in thickness, and near the bark

a little thinner. Take five-sixths of dry sawdust, and one-sixth part of burnt bones powdered, and put it into a kind of sieve, so that it may be evenly scattered over the surface of the plaster. Let this remain a half an hour until it draws the moisture from the plaster. Then repeat the application of the same powder, and rub it on with your hand softly—and repeat this until the plaster becomes dry and smooth. If the plaster should fall off in any place, it should be put on again with the hands.

Trees may be cut off, and if the roots are sound, may be made to sprout again, and thrifty trees may be thus obtained. The tree should be cut off smooth, and the plaster applied as above directed, and plaster paris mixed with the preparation of sand and bone dust sprinkled on for the purpose of drying it.

This plaster may be preserved for future use by putting it into a vessel, and pouring the urine of neat cattle over it, and allowing no air to get to it.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Sir,—As it is becoming a matter of importance to protect farmers near the city, by impassable fences, I would respectfully ask for my own benefit, and that of others, who like me are plundered of fruit and vegetables, what kind of fence or hedge is best calculated to afford entire protection against the inroads of marauders. This information I think you or some of your correspondents will be able to furnish.

As a hedge is expensive and takes up a good deal of ground, is there any plan that will answer the purpose, and at the same time admit of being turned to some account?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Perhaps there is not a greater annoyance to the proprietors of landed estates near the city, than that experienced from the host of marauders which pour forth from the city, (particularly on the day which should be devoted to the service of the most High) to depredate on the fruits and flowers, and other products of the farm.—It is a sore and growing evil, and calls for the exertion of every means to preserve them from the ravages thereof.—As one of those means, if such fencing could be obtained as indicated by our correspondent, it would tend in some degree to obviate the perplexities complained of, and we should be glad to hear from some of our readers who are capable of giving the desired information.

To the editor of the American Farmer:—

I concur with many of your notions of household thrift and domestic economy, but I cannot agree, that a house which costs \$2000, is a suitable residence for the proprietor of a farm of 1000 acres. If the land be fertile, and under proper management, such an estate, after paying expenses, and supplying the family with home products, will yield a clear income of \$2,500, and the proprietor is justly entitled to reasonable comforts. Among the first, I esteem a plain, convenient house, large enough to entertain friends, a spare chamber or two for their accommodation, and a separate room for reading, writing and books. I have but little toleration for gratifications of ostentation and pride, but *gentlemanship*, under proper regulations, leads to improvements, moral and physical, and gives respectability to agriculture. Of this I should suppose the circulation of your paper, affords evidence. A country gentleman ought to be able to meet a citizen, either in town or country, and to feel himself, and to make the citizen feel that he is his equal, though his furniture be not so costly, or his wines so expensive. An income honestly acquired, ought to be expended with liberality, not profusion. A country gentleman, who raises a family, ought to give his children a good example, and a good education: he ought to direct his sons to such pursuits to which their genius and qualifications are best adapted, and they will reap better fruits than from a divided or an exclusive inheritance. Christian duty requires that a man should make some provision for his family, and when he is called to his long last home, they be not surrounded with poverty and distress; but riches leads neither to wisdom or happiness.

You are old enough to remember thirty years ago.—Where now are the descendants of the wealthy men of the State of that day? With a few exceptions, either ruined in circumstances, or drones in society. In England, in the last century, the Temples, the Pelhams, the Townsends and the Windhams, were among the distinguished men of the nation. Entails may have preserved their es-

tates, but their descendants are lost to fame. The late John Randolph was a man of figures, and like Cicero and Lord Chatham, he used them without stint. On one occasion, speaking in Congress of his own State, he said, "The gentlemen of Virginia, when she had gentlemen." Though the princely establishments of the Wormleys, the Carters and the Fitzhughs, had fallen, Mr. Randolph knew there remained a class in Virginia distinguished for their manners, intelligence and hospitality. Few large estates now remain on the Eastern Shore. The law of descents and habits of extravagance, have made sad inroads. A new set of men are treading on the heels of the descendants of the old proprietors. I should prefer to see a liberal and munificent spirit among them, to a disposition to hoard up money for their children, which they would probably dissipate in idleness and excess.

JOHN OLDCASTLE.

Eastern Shore, Md., March 27, 1840.

HOW TO MAKE FARMING PROFITABLE.—From the last essay written by Judge Buel:—The great secret of success in agriculture, consists in adapting our crops to our soils, in fitting the soil for the reception, in feeding them well, and in giving them proper culture; and the great obstacles to improvement are, ignorance of the principles or science of agriculture, a blind adherence to old practices, and a parsimony of expenditure. We better understand the economical management of animals than we do of plants. We know that we cannot make fat beef, or pork, or mutton, profitably, without we feed high. It requires a certain amount of food to keep an animal in good condition—all beyond this which the beast can consume, digest and assimilate, is virtually converted into flesh. Now, it makes a vast difference whether this extra food is converted into flesh in three months, or twelve; because, in the former case, three fourths of the ordinary food required to sustain life and condition, for a year, is saved to the feeder, besides an equal expense in attendance. It is precisely so with crops. One well fed acre is more profitable than three poor fed acres; because it requires only one-third of the labor, and will oftentimes give an equal or greater profit. Take Indian corn, for example, the average product of which I will assume to be thirty bushels an acre. Now if we make an acre of suitable rich soil, with twenty five loads of unfermented manure, and tend the crop well, we may get ninety bushels of corn from the acre—and the amount has oftener been swelled to one hundred and twenty. Here, then, is a net gain of sixty bushels by feeding an acre well, over the net gain of an acre not fed well. In regard to the cost of the manure, call it if you please \$25, and consider it capital expended. If you deduct this from the profits of the well fed acre, there would still remain a difference in favor of the latter, according to the common scale of prices, of \$25. If you merely charge the interest on the outlay, this would be \$1 50, and would diminish the difference between the good and bad acre but this amount, or would leave the crop on the rich acre worth \$58 more than on the poor acre. Estimate the farmer's corn crop at ten acres, and you will perceive that the cultivator of the ten rich acres realizes a net \$580 more than the cultivator of the ten poor acres. Carry out this comparison to the products of the whole farm, and we shall at once discover why the good farmer finds a profit in an outlay every four years of \$20 an acre in enriching his lands. But if we suppose—what is, in fact, the truth, that the long manure which causes the great increase in corn crop, is as good for the next crop as it would have been, had it been summer yarded, as was once, and is now often the case, the absolute additional expense is nothing—the food of the corn crop is absolutely saved to the farm. I might carry these illustrations to other crops, to farms and to districts of country. In my journeying in the states of New York and New Jersey, I have seen many farms, and some districts, where the intrinsic value of lands has been enhanced a thousand per cent., or in a ten fold degree, by the almost magic influence of improved husbandry, based upon the principles of working no more land than can be kept rich and worked well.

These facts suggest to the farmer who would keep the fertility and productiveness of his soil, the necessity of

- 1st. Consuming his crops, as far as practicable, upon his farm, or returning it to an equivalent in manner for what he carries off.

- 2d. Of carefully husbanding every animal and vegetable substance which he can command, of preserving it

from waste, and of faithfully and judiciously applying it to the soil as food for his crops; and

- 3d. Of studying those laws of nature which govern, to a greater or less extent, the whole business of the farm, and which can never be violated with impunity.

From the Yankee Farmer.

MAKING AND SAVING MANURE.

Mr. Editor,—In a former communication, I showed that a farmer could enlarge his manure heap by raising turnips, as his means for keeping stock will be increased. I will now endeavor to show how manure may be made and saved, or the way which I have practised for the want of a better; I speak from experience, for I have not the gift to make out a story from what I have not practised.

Every farmer should be studious to increase his means for making manure, and every observing and intelligent farmer as he proceeds in his agricultural campaign, discovers many ways of making and saving manure.

I keep seven cattle and one horse in one stable, the horse standing at the foot of the stable. After I shovel out the dung from where the cattle stand, I remove the horse manure to the cattle stall, leaving enough for the horse to stand on comfortably, and then cover this with oats or refuse hay which the cattle leave in their cribs, leaves, brakes, stubble, and various other kinds of rubbish, which may be collected in the fall. By this method all the urine is saved, and the cattle are made more comfortable by having a soft place to lay; and the manure is increased and made more valuable by being mixed with the rubbish. The barn yard (which is generally the receptacle for manure) should be made the lowest in the centre, then all the liquid manure will be saved. Those who have a convenient chance to draw muck, would do well to improve a time in the fall to deposit a quantity in the barn yard, which incorporated with the manure thrown from the stable will double the quantity, and by absorbing the liquid part will be about as valuable as the stable manure. There are many within my knowledge whose barns and barn yards are on a declivity; they throw the manure out of windows on the lowest side of the barn; the manure being exposed to the weather is completely drenched with every rain; consequently it loses the greater part of its richness and becomes almost worthless in comparison with what it might be by being thrown into the yard and mixed with other substances.

What should we think of that farmer who after having labored hard through the season to raise a crop, should leave it exposed to be destroyed by beasts, or should neglect to harvest his crops? why, we should say at once the man was a *sheer numskull*, or we might say he had turned *speculator*, had not one grain of the spirit of a Philanthropist, and intended to get his living by gulling the hard laboring class, who earn their bread by the sweat of the brow. With as much propriety might a farmer rest contented to see his manure wasting by which his crops are produced.

Those who intend to build barns should select a suitable place where a depository for the reception of manure can be built under the stable. The stable can be constructed with fall doors that can be opened and closed when necessary. This manure vat can be constructed in such a way that a team can pass in and out with ease.

To this place may be removed muck, loam, leached ashes, and all kinds of filth which every farmer knows is continually collecting about his buildings, forming a rich compost, which being secured in a great degree from the atmosphere and rains, all the rich juices are preserved from waste. The filth being removed from cellars, and about the buildings, creates a neat and healthy appearance.

PEACH TREE BORER.—As the season is now approaching to look over our Peach Trees, I send for your "Observer" a few hints upon their culture, for which I am in part indebted to Mr. A. J. Downing, the intelligent Newburgh Nurseryman.

"The greatest enemy to the Peach tree in our vicinity is what is here called the borer. From ignorance of its habits and carelessness in subduing it, it has increased so much within the last ten years that the average life of the Peach Tree appears to be reduced to about five years duration." Among the numerous recommendations have been boiled water applied to the roots, placing Anthracite coal ashes around the trunk, &c. These are not effectual.—The easiest and most certain method of ridding the Peach Tree of this disease, is to search out and destroy the

worm itself, semiannually. Every spring and autumn remove the earth four or five inches deep, about the neck or stem of the tree. On laying bare the bark, if the tree is attacked by the worm, gum will be discovered.—When this is the case, take your knife, and opening the bark follow the channel made by the worm until (if it have not left the tree) you discover and destroy it. Replace the earth, and the wound caused by the worm (if it do not completely encircle the tree) will speedily heal over again. This is easily done, and if followed up in Spring (April) and in the Fall (October) will soon exterminate them from our gardens.—Salem Observer. J. M. I.

Transplanting Fruit Trees.—As the season has now arrived to set Trees, (particularly Peach Trees—spring being, as we apprehend, preferable to the fall for stone fruits) by your request, I have forwarded a few remarks relative to my method of re-setting Fruit Trees.

Transplanting trees seems a very simple process; all do not however practice it equally well. The land should be mellow, free from lumps and stones, and made fine; the hole for a tree an inch through at the butt should be two and a half feet across, and from ten to fifteen inches deep. Care should be taken that the tree is not set deeper than it originally stood. Before setting, any bruised or broken root should be smoothly cut off with a sharp knife—fill in with your hand the fine soil all around the roots, placing all the fibres, &c. in as horizontal a direction as possible. When the hole is about half filled up, pour in three or four quarts of water, in order to settle the soil about the roots; when this has soaked down fill up with soil; and upon no account pour buckets of water upon the surface, as is sometimes done after the tree is transplanted; for it will often bake the earth so hard as to prevent the admission of air and dew. J. M. I.

GRAFTING FRUIT TREES.

As the season approaches for the grafting of trees we propose to offer a few hints upon the different methods practiced. **THE SPLIT GRAFT.** The old common method has been to cut off the tree or limb square across, split the stock and open it by a wedge, then shape the scion and fitting a shoulder on each side of the stock, so as to have a double chance of securing tree. This practice is liable to several objections.

1. There will be many failures, and the stock is not usually fit to graft a second time.

2. Grafting in this way is usually delayed till the stock is one inch or an inch and a half in diameter. It is therefore necessarily delayed till the tree is several years old.

3. It is difficult for the wound to heal with perfect soundness so as to secure a healthy and strong branch. The split in the stock, is liable to let the atmosphere and water into the heart of the tree and occasion disease and premature decay.

THE SADDLE GRAFT.

In this method the limb or tree is severed with a scarf or slanting cut. A limb or tree for this method need not be more than two fifths or one half inch in diameter, and may be cut with a scarf that shall leave the smooth surface thus cut about three fourths or seven eighths of an inch or even an inch from the upper to the lower extremity of it. The bark is then split downwards about one inch on opposite sides of the stock; that is from its upper and lower extremities and peeled up so as to allow the insertion of the scion. The scion is split up two inches from its lower extremity and one side of it cut off so as to leave it about an inch; both parts of it are then cut away on the inside so as to slide under the bark of the stock easily, the long part of it so as to be flexible and as it extends down across the scarf it covers up the pith or heart of the stock, and passes in under the bark below, and the bark on both sides then closes over the scion and is confined by a woolen string not drawn very close. The graft then stands firmly and has an opportunity to receive the sap on both sides of the stock or in both branches of it. This may be protected by a little wad of clay mingled with long dry grass gathered by the walls or in some place where it can be gathered of sufficient length to hold the clay together till the wound is healed. This process leaves a less wound in the tree—the graft stands more securely and there are two chances for it to grow. If it fails it can be cut off an inch below and grafted again the next year.

Inoculation.—This is after all better than either mode of grafting, as it can be done when the tree is still small

er than for the saddle graft. The proper time is when the tree is about the size of a pipe stem, or one third of an inch in diameter. The common method is to cut through the bark across the tree horizontally and then split downwards; from this cut about one inch starting up the bark on either hand and then inserting the bud which had been cut in the right form. A better way is to cut the bark with the edge of the knife downwards and start it off with such a downward cut about one third of an inch; the piece of bark will be oval or circular at the top and about a quarter of an inch wide. Split this piece in the centre downwards and extend the split thus made down three quarters of an inch below where it was started from the wood; start it up on each side and insert the bud which is cut from its limb with the knife in the same position as in cutting the bark as above. That is, the bud is shaved off, the knife being set in about one tenth of an inch above it, a very little wood being taken directly under the bud, and the bark shaved off downwards for one half or three fourths of an inch below the bud. A little wood will be shaved off thus with the bark, but this must be removed up nearly to the bud, and the piece thus fitted will just cover the spot left naked on the tree, and the bark that had been started up closes over it, one of the parts passing each side of the bud, and thus the wood is all covered by the bud and the bark closes over its edges, leaving the bud protected by it and the wound in the best possible shape for healing speedily. Wind a soft woollen yarn round the tree to cover up the seam and keep the parts of the bark close to the bud. This should be wound up as high as the bud and passed once or twice around above the bud to keep the points of the old bark in place. Such experiments cost but little labor; any boy of 12 or 14 years can do it if instructed. If the bud does not grow the tree is not injured, and can be again inoculated or grafted. If the bud grows the top of the tree should be cut off an inch or one half an inch above the bud, so that the bud may grow the more rapidly. The time for grafting or inoculating is immediately after the sap begins to run sufficiently to start the buds. The scions whether for grafting or furnishing buds should be cut before the buds have opened or the sap begins to run rapidly, and may be preserved by setting the cut ends in the ground with the upper ends above the surface.—*Maine Farmer.*

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

RECIPES—Arrow-root Blanc Mange.—Take two ounces of genuine arrow-root, and beat it up with a little cold milk to about the thickness of cream; then boil a pint and a half of milk and pour upon it, stirring it all the time; flavor and sweeten it to your taste; boil it ten minutes, stirring it all the time; pour it into the mould and leave it till next day.

Arrow-root Custards.—Four eggs, one dessert spoonful of arrow-root, one pint of milk: sweetened and flavoured to your taste.

Arrow-root pudding.—Mix two table spoonfuls of arrow root with a little milk; then pour it into a pint of boiling milk, stirring it; and when cold add four eggs, some sugar, brandy or ratifia; boil it in a basin, and put a buttered paper over the top.

Isinglass Jelly.—Two ounces of isinglass to a quart of water; boil till it is dissolved; strain it into a basin upon a slice of lemon peel pared very thin, six cloves and three or four lumps of sugar; let this stand by the fire for an hour; take out the lemon and cloves, and add four table spoonfuls of brandy.

Apple Jelly.—1 lb. of apples pared and cored; 1 lb. of lump sugar put to a quart of a pint of water, so as to clarify the sugar; add some lemon-peel; it must then boil until it is stiff; put it into a mould, when cold turn it out. If there is any difficulty in getting it out, the mould may be just put in warm water. This is a cheap and pretty looking jelly.

Italian Cream.—Mix a pint of thick cream with the juice of a large lemon, and a glass of white wine; put the peel of the lemon in whole, with a sufficient quantity of loaf sugar; beat them well together with a whisk; put a clear muslin over the mould, and pour the cream in; let it drain till the following day, then turn it out carefully. There are earthenware moulds on purpose, with small holes to let out the whey.

Tea Cakes.—Melt in milk two ounces of butter, mix with it a pound of flour, add one egg and a spoonful of yeast; make up the dough in small round cakes; *flatten*

them a little; bake them on a buttered tin. These cakes are intended to be buttered and eaten hot.

German Puffs.—A quarter of a pound of almonds beat well in a mortar with a little wine, or cream, six eggs, three whites, three spoonfuls and a half of flour, half a pint of cream, quarter of a pint of butter; sweeten to your taste; butter your cups, and bake them half an hour; this quantity makes twelve puffs in middle sized tea-cups.

To Make Soy.—1 lb. of salt 2 lb. of common sugar fried for half an hour over a slow fire; add to this three pints of boiling water, of essence of anchovies about half a pint, a few cloves, and a bunch of sweet herbs; boil altogether till the salt is dissolved; when cold, bottle it for use.

LATEST NEWS.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship United States, from Liverpool, arrived this morning, bringing London dates as late as the 31st ult. or six days later than the last arrivals.

Extract of a letter dated London, March 31.

"The London money and mercantile markets continue to be generally in very stagnant and unpromising state—money being held with unceasing caution by the capitalists—in consequence of the advanced in the corn markets, and the rather unsettled prospects of the Whig administration, which has been contested in the House of Commons, on one or two questions of so much importance, that a change of administration is beginning to be considered a not very impossible event.

"The market for American securities was probably never more inanimate than during yesterday, and the present day.

The return of the Great Western steam ship is expected on Friday next, and all parties are in suspense until that time. Though the winds have been westward for the last three days, there has been no further arrivals from the United States, even the packets of the 1st inst. having not arrived at Liverpool last night.

The corn market advanced on Friday and yesterday.—Wheat being about 2s per quarter higher, and the duty fallen to 10s per quarter, and 10s 8d on the barrel of Flour of 196 lbs."

Liverpool Cotton Market, March 30.—There was a very good inquiry last week from the trade, which was freely met by the importers, and the late inferior kind of American again declined 1-8d per lb whilst other qualities command full prices. Brazils have rather improved, and Egyptian may be quoted 4d to 4d per lb higher. East India remains without change. The public sales of Sea Island were well attended, and of 880 bags offered nearly 700 were sold at 4d to 1d per lb advance for the common, and at full rates for the finer qualities. The total sales of the week amount to 35,300 bales, (of which 1,500 American have been taken for export, and 1,000 American on speculation) and comprise 760 Sea Island at 114d to 20d with 60 stained at 5 3-4d to 10d, 8,410 Bowed 5d to 6 3-4d, 1,110 Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee 4 7-8d to 6 7-8d, 20,650 Orle's 5d to 8d, 730 Pernambuco, Paraiba, &c. 8 7-8d to 9 1/2d, 540 Bahia 7 1-8d to 9d, 440 Maranh 7 3-4d to 9d, 120 Peruvian 8 1/2d, 190 Carthage 5d to 5 1/2d, 40 Demarara 8 1/2d, 1,060 Egyptian 8d to 10d; 1,180 Surat 4d to 5 1/2d and 20 Madras at 5 1-8 to 5 1/2 per lb. There is no change in the market to-day, but the prices quoted at the close of the week are maintained. Sales to-day 5000 bags. Exporters have taken 500 American, 500 Surat and 100 Egyptian forms part of the sales. The remainder are principally American. On Saturday 4,000 bags were sold.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cattle.—About 200 head of Beef cattle were offered on Monday and all sold at \$7 to \$7.50 per 100 lbs. for good quality, which is about the same as last week. A few head of inferior were sold at \$6 to \$6.50. Live Hogs sell at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs.

Fish.—The demand for Shad still continues limited, and prices have given way a little. Sales of North Carolina trimmed, No. 1. at \$9.50 per bbl. and of Susquehanna and Potomac, untrimmed, at \$9. At the beginning of the week the price of Herrings was generally named at \$3.50, but purchasers refused to give that price, and the article continued to fall until yesterday, when the demand again became very active and considerable sale of North Carolina Herrings were made, at \$2.50 per bbl. and of Susquehanna and Potomac at \$2.75. A few sales of the latter had previously been made at \$2.50. In Mackerel and other descriptions we hear of nothing doing.

Molasses.—At auction on Tuesday, there were sold 25 bbls. Porto Rico Molasses at 30 1/2a 31 cents; 23 bbls. ditto at 27 1/2a 28 1/2a; and 20 bbls. New Orleans at 28 1/2a.

Plaster.—We note a sale this week at \$4.50 per ton.

Tobacco.—There was a fair business done during the week in Maryland Tobacco, the demand being active and the article taken freely at former rates, with a slight improvement occasionally for choice lots.—The sales comprise upwards of one half of the receipts. We continue to quote \$3.25 a \$3.50 and \$4 for common; \$5.50 a \$6.50 for fair to good descriptions, and \$7 a \$7.50 for fine. The arrival of several vessels from

Europe, induces the belief that freight will soon decline. In Ohio Tobacco there is no business of consequence doing. The inspections of the week comprise 744 hhd's. Maryland; 36 hhd's. Ohio and 24 hhd's. Virginia—total 804 hhd's.

Flour.—Sales of Howard street flour were made freely from stores on Saturday at \$4.75, and early this morning several small transactions took place at the same price. Holders have since advanced their rates and are now asking \$4.87 1/2 generally, but no sales of consequence have been made. There has been considerable inquiry for the article to day, and \$4.75 has been freely offered and refused. Some holders manifest a willingness to sell at \$4.81, but buyers declining to meet them at this rate, no transactions have taken place. We quote the receipt price at \$4.62 1/2. No sales of City Mill Flour, and no stock on hand. Small sales of Susquehanna Flour at \$4.87 1/2.

Grain.—About 8000 bushels of Pennsylvania wheat have reached this market by the Tide Water Canal all of which was readily sold at 100a 10 1/2c for red, and at about 103 white. Corn has improved a little. Sales of good Md. white were made to-day at 46c, and sales of Virginia at the same price. We quote good Md. yellow at 48c. Oats—25a 26c for Md.

Provisions.—But little has been done in provisions to day, and we continue to quote new Baltimore assorted Bacon at 9 cents, and Western of the same description at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c. Western Lard No. 1 is held at 10c, and we note a sale to-day 100 kegs at that price, interest off for cash. In barrel provisions there is no movement, and prices without change.—*Amr. of the 28th.*

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

At Mobile, on the 10th inst., the Cotton market still continued quiet—about 1000 bales sold at 1c decline on previous rates; Exchange on New York 56a 6 prem for 60 day bills. The Mobile Branch Bank checked on New Orleans at 34 prem. Nothing new in Freights.

At Richmond, Flour was held at \$41, and no sales.

At Georgetown, Flour, was \$4.65 a 4.81.

Augusta, April 23.—Cotton.—There has been a fair demand for Cotton since Thursday last, particularly for the better qualities, which are much sought after, while the inferior and middling description are neglected. The stock of prime on hand is very light—the bulk consisting of middling and fair cottons. The stock of all descriptions is on the decrease, and we do not think there is more than 25,000 bales in Augusta and Hamburg at the present time. The sales from warehouses this week have been to a fair extent, amounting to about 1200 bales, which were disposed of as follows; 13 at 5 cents, 10, 5 1/2; 12, 6; 24, 7; 81, 7 1/2; 225, 7 1/2; 72, 7 1/2; 232, 7 1/2; 424, 7 1/2; 91, 8; 26, 8 1/2; and 39 at 8 1/2. We continue to quote inferior 5a 5 3-4; middling 6 a 6 3-4, fair 7 1/2 a 7 3-4, prime and choice in round bales 8 1-8, in square 8a 8 1/2.

At Philadelphia, April 21.—Cotton.—There has been some export demand, and the sales exceed 300 bales, at 7 to 9 cts. per lb. for Mississippi; 8a 9 cts for Mobile, and 9 1/2 cents for Upland. Exported this week 270 bales. Flour and Meal—Yesterday later advices from England showing a decline on the price of Flour, were received, and the market became inactive. To-day there is no demand for shipment and the receipts coming in are held at 4 1/2, and for city use \$5 per bbl. Rye Flour—Fair sales at 2 87 1/2 per bbl. Corn Meal—Sales at 2 87 1/2 a 2 83, and Brandywine 2 95 per bbl. Grain—Wheat has receded one cent per bushel, the supplies arrive freely. Sales of 20,000 bushels at 99 cts to 1 02 per bushel; for good to prime Penna. red afloat on the Schuylkill; and on the Canal at \$1a 98 cts; and near 2000 bushels to arrive by the Tide Water Canal at 1 02. Rye—We quote at 50 cts, but no sales. Corn—The market to-day closes rather heavily. Sales of fair to good quality at 52 to 54 cts for Southern yellow and 49 a 50 cents for white.—Round yellow 53a 51 cents. Oats—Several cargo sales at 29a 30 cts. Molasses—Prices have not varied essentially, but the demand has been less active. A cargo of upwards of 220 hhd's. Cuba Muscovado sold at 27 cts, an import of over 300 bbl's. New Orleans in old bbl's. at 29 cts; 70 hhd's. Havana 24 cts. Plaster—Several cargo sales on the Delaware at \$3a 3 1/2 per ton. Tobacco.—No sales for export since our last, and receipts not heavy; inspected this week, 156 hhd's; no material alterations to notice, but market heavy.

At New York.—the Cotton market keeps up—about 700 bales cotton sold at former prices. Every thing else was quiet, yesterday being Saturday.

At Boston, on Saturday, Flour was dull, but no change in prices. A cargo of North Carolina Corn sold at 58 cents.

At New Orleans, April 19.—The arrivals of produce have in a degree subsided, although the receipts are fully equal to the demand for export. The sales of Cotton within the last three days amount to about 9000 bales. The market is very inactive on account of holders showing a disposition to obtain a still further advance. Buyers are holding back for a while, hoping to bring holders down, and but little will be effected until they submit to a slight decline. The stock of Cotton on hand at this time is 205,739 bales, against a stock of 140,199 in 1839, at this date. **Liverpool Classification.**—Ordinary 5a 6; middling 6a 7 1/2; fair to fully fair 8a 8 1/2; good and fair 9a 9 1/2; good and fine 10. The demand for Flour for export, has been good, several sales have been made for England and the West Indies. The rates have ranged \$3,90 to \$3,94, although some sales have been made at \$3,87 1/2.

IMPORTED AND VERY SUPERIOR LIVE STOCK.

Two Cows and a Heifer, of magnificent size and shape, and of the pure "improved short horn" blood, and an Irish Sow of the "improved Ulster" breed, will be offered for sale on the 5th of May next at Baltimore, on account of a gentleman in Europe, who has sent them to the Editor of the American Farmer as specimens of the best to be had in Europe. The cattle trace regularly through the Herd Book to the highest of the purest sources, as may be seen in the American Farmer of this date—and about the Sow, those who see her will admit there can be "no mistake!"

The National Intelligencer and Baltimore American will copy the above four times, and send their bills to this office to ap 22.

J. S. SKINNER.

DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at moderate prices, can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are good milkers, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at

Chesnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate.

PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

For sale, as above, a pair of sound, well broke and handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, and a pair of first rate WORK HORSES.

Orders for the above addressed to SAM'L SANDS, publisher of the "Farmer," will be promptly attended to.

April 29, 1840—1 y.

PIGS.

Four pair of half BERKSHIRE pigs for sale. They are the produce of a first rate sow, and by a full blooded Berkshire boar.—Price \$8 a pair. Address, postage paid,

SANDS,

Proprietor American Farmer.

April 29.

ROHAN POTATOES

The subscriber has a small lot of this valuable Potato.—Apply at the office of the American Farmer.

SAMUEL SANDS.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

For Sale by Robert Sinclair, Jr. & Co., Light-street, near Pratt-street wharf,

Viz: London's Agriculture, Horticulture, Plants and Architecture; McMahon's Gardener, 9th edition; Lawrence's Farmers' Calendar, Maynes on Strawberry, Gooseberry, &c.; American Forest Trees; Bridgman's Gardener's Assistant; do Florist's Guide; American do. do; American and Hind's Farmer; Treatise on Cattle; Fessenden's Farmer, Gardener and Orchardist, 3 volumes; Farley's Botany; Nuttall's do.; Parley's Ornithology; Book of Fruits; Johnston's Theory and Practice of Draining and Embanking; Agricultural Chemistry, by Sir H. Davy, abridged; Ruffin on Calcareous Manures; Weeks on Bees; Butler's Farmer's Manual; Young Florist.

April 29, 1840—1u.

ROHAN POTATOES, &c.

We have still a few of those uncommonly Prolific Potatoes warranted genuine, which we will (to close the sale) sell at the low price of five dollars per barrel, till Tuesday, May 5th, at 9 o'clock, when (if any are still unsold) we will sell them at auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, for cash, in lots to suit purchasers, at our Seed Store, corner of Calvert and Water sts. These Potatoes ought not to be planted till the middle of May. Their reputation is now too well known to need comment. We have in store direct from the grower, near London, Mangle Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, and the real Solonica Sugar Beet, which on good ground and all things favorable, will bring Beets 30 lbs each.

We have also a very choice supply of the different kinds of English Peas, Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Lettuce, Onion, Carrot, Radish, Cucumber, Parsnips, Turnips, C-lery, Savoy, &c. raised by the same gentleman that hath these 25 years supplied us with those seeds that have been so highly approved by our patrons, and the present lot of Seeds have come to hand in fine order, and are for sale wholesale and retail by

SAM'L AULT & SON,

Corner Calvert and Water street.

P. S. For sale as above, Books on Gardening &c. fe 19 10t

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously.

N. B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap 22 3m

E. J. COOPER & Co.

JOHN T. DURDING & CO.

Offer to the public generally, a large stock of ploughs, embracing all the most approved kinds—Self-sharpeners, Wiley, Beach, New-York, Hillside, &c; Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Pige's Corn and Seed Dropper, Wheat Fan and Grain Cradle, with a general assortment of useful articles. Castings for ploughs and machinery of all descriptions furnished to order by the pound or ton. Repairs done with neatness and despatch. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Prices on all articles made on the most pleasing terms.

Grant and Ellicott-streets, near of Dinmore and Kyle's. fe 26

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

I have from fifty to sixty Berkshire Pigs for sale. Some of them have a slight cross of the Barnitz, which is, I think a great improvement, and a more desirable hog, (where there are Blacks to support) on account of the large middling.—Three I have had to weigh upwards of 500 at two years old. Price \$10 per pair—\$25 for half dozen.

M. C. JONES,

Edge, (P. O.) St. Mary's county, Md.

ap 9 4t.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Will be made to order by the subscriber, (the patentee,) in Baltimore. Price \$150. A machine is warranted to cut fifteen acres of any kind of grain in a day, if well managed; to cut the grain cleaner, and leaves it in better order for binding, than is usually done by the cradle. It is supposed to be equally adapted to the cutting of rice by those who are acquainted with its cultivation. Machines ordered for this purpose will be furnished with broad tread-wheels suited to soft ground. The demand became so great last year, at the approach of harvest, that a sufficient number of machines could not be made in time. From the high reputation which they earned for themselves in the harvest, added to the former character, a great demand is anticipated. As the expense of manufacturing is heavy, and a failure of the wheat crop would probably prevent a sale of machines, it is my design to limit the manufacture to the number positively ascertained to be wanted. Farmers are requested on this account to send their orders as early as practicable.

nov 20 6m

OBED HUSSEY, Baltimore.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED.

The subscriber would inform the public that he is now prepared to furnish them with Fresh GARDEN SEEDS from Mr. D. Landreth, of Philadelphia, his Spring supply having just come to hand.

He has also on hand his usual supply of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS generally. His stock of Straw Cutters, Ploughs, Plough Castings, Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, plain and expanding, are very extensive.

Also—Newly improved HORSE POWERS and THRESHING MACHINES, the latter with iron & wood cylinders, superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, superior Trace Chains from 15 to 24 links to the foot, Wheat Fans from \$25 to \$40 each, Corn Planters, and a great number of articles too numerous to mention, all made of the best materials and in the most substantial manner, and will be sold low for cash or approved acceptances in Baltimore. Having an Iron Foundry and extensive Shops and Machinery driven by steam power, he is prepared to receive orders for machines and other Castings, and for building Machines, &c. &c.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

No. 36 W. Pratt street, Baltimore.

Who has also 23 bushels Seed Italian SPRING WHEAT in Store for sale.

Also—Offers 6000 well grown MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

feb 19

J. S. E.

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of \$5 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.

R. B. CHENOWETH,

Corner of Front & Ploughmen sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, a

No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. ly

FOR SALE,

If application be made immediately, an imported MALTESE JACK of fine size and form, now nine or ten years old, which has proved himself a sure getter of very fine mules. Price \$500, and for any other particulars refer to the Editor of this paper.

ap 1 tf

THOMAS EMORY, Eastern Shore, Md.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, FRUIT TREES &c.



100,000 Morus Multicaulis trees, or any other reasonable quantity or of cuttings, are now offered for sale. The trees are genuine; all being raised by the subscriber, either at his Nursery here, or at his Southern establishment, at Portsmouth, in Lower Virginia. Also the Elata, Canton, Brousa, Moretti or Alpine, &c. &c. Fruit trees of all the different species; and of the most celebrated and surpassing kinds; the collection now offered is large.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, for 1839, is ready, and will be sent to all who apply. In that Catalogue, the very best kinds of fruit, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a Star.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Mass. Oct. 1839—nov 6 39t

FOR SALE—2 pair PIGS, 3-4 Berkshire and 1 4 Chester; they are 4 to 5 months old—price 15 dollars per pair.

Also—A half Durham BULL, 12 months old, by Mr. Belts' cow's bull, a beautiful roan, large and handsome. Price 30 dollars. Enquire of S. SANDS, office American Farmer. a 15 3t

AMERICAN GARDEN SEED, FRESH AND GENUINE, AND BEST SUITED TO A SOUTHERN CLIMATE.

BY THOMAS DENNY,

Seedsman, Ellicott-street, near Pratt,

Who has on hand a great variety of the most useful kinds of GARDEN SEED, consisting of the best Early Blood Turnip Seed, Long Blood Beet, Sugar Beet, white and yellow, being part of a lot imported by Mr. Ronaldson, of Philadelphia, and a part imported by one of the first houses in Boston; also Mangel Wurtzel for stock, raised in Conn., by very skillful gardeners; Early and Late CABBAGE SEED of the very best and most useful varieties; RADISH, Short and Long Top Scarlet; White and Yellow Turnip; White Naples, White and Black Spanish, &c. &c. TURNIP SEED, fine assorted Early and Late; RUTA BAGA and YELLOW HYBRID; imported Cauliflower; Broccoli, Lettuce, Tomatoes, Squash, Parsnips, Carrots, Cucumbers, &c. &c.; Early and Late Peas, (Dwarf and Tall,) very superior.

—ALSO—

FIELD SEED, viz: Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Herds or Red Top, English and Italian Rye Grass, very superior imported Scotch Oats, American do. that will not degenerate, being acclimated and grown in this State and Virginia, Vetches, White Dutch and Lucerne Clover, English Turf or Lawn Grass, a new article; Kentucky Blue Grass, ROHAN POTATOES, Early White Hill Potatoes, (not English,) but true Yankees, the best in the world, Common Field Pumpkin Seed, Mammoth Pumpkin Seed from a Pumpkin that weighed 150 lbs Early Garden and Crop Corn in variety, Dutton's Pure White Twin, (said to shell 6 bushels per bbl.) Baden, Dutton, Schartz's Large Golden Yellow, &c. &c. Garden Tools, assorted—Agricultural books, treating on best mode of farming and treatment of Stock, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Mulberry Trees, and the Management of Silk Worms, &c. &c.

N. B. Orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants, Shrubs, &c. will be duly attended to by timely notice, from a source that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Ap. 1—6t.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beets, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospects of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug. The price of this machine will be \$25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 3000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about \$200. It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it.—The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. Obed Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted, and nooped together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best, as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 16 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 2 1/2 feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient length for 6 or 8 horses. The castings of this machine will weigh about 850 pounds; the price will be \$130—one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to \$100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fence, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and planing any kind of scolding or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty-street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop—This machine will be made to order, and will cost \$150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, imported lately, and warranted to be a good article.—Price \$5.

Also machines for mechanics, Morticing and Planing machines, Tenning do; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for tenoning the same, of various kind, and for various uses; Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machines.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the liberal and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto it is to keep up with the times,) an equal share of their patronage.

Enquire of Edwards & Cobb, No. 7, N. Charles street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning-shop, No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty-street. GEORGE PAGE.